about it, and tries to probe the causes of infidelity. A short epilogue entitled "Must Marriage Become Monotonous?" is aimed at couples who have ceased to be sensitive to each other's needs and whose sexual relations have drifted into uninspired habit. Many interesting and obviously worthwhile corrective measures are suggested, and, as it says on the dust jacket, this marriage manual may well be as valuable on a couple's twenty-fifth anniversary as on their wedding night. This reviewer joins Dr. Barnes in recommending "Sexual Responsibility in Marriage" to all married couples and to all physicians who must from time to time provide counsel for husbands and wives.

C. E. McLennan, M.D.

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KINESIOLOGY AND APPLIED ANATOMY — The Science of Human Movement—Second Edition, 231 illustrations, 18 in color. Philip J. Rasch, Ph.D., F.A.C.S., Associate Professor of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, California College of Medicine, Los Angeles, Calif., and Roger K. Burke, Ph.D., F.A.C.S.M., Associate Professor of Physical Education, Occidental College, Los Angeles, Calif. Lea & Febiger, 600 S. Washington Square, Philadelphia 6, Pa., 1963. 503 pages, $7.50.

In the second edition of *Kinesiology and Applied Anatomy* the authors provide an excellent treatise on the essential points of anatomy and physiology as they pertain to human motion. Students of physical education and physical therapy will find an interesting style making what in other hands might be dry, a very stimulating and useful account.

Sections six to eight provide the basic framework for consideration of the body in a kinesiological sense, *i.e.*, discussions of the basic laws of physics as applied to human structure and motion. Sections eighteen and nineteen apply those principles to the everyday activities of posture, walking, running and jumping. Along with an interesting account of the historical development of kinesiology the remainder of the work is a presentation of a condensed version of the myology section of any standard anatomical text.

While the work will be of greatest help to those engaged in the study of physical education and physical therapy, students of medicine will find that it provides a good framework for thinking in functional rather than morphological terms.

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AN ATLAS OF CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE—Compiled from the Museum of Congenital Heart Disease at Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh—Frank E. Sherman, M.D., Associate Professor of Pathology, School of Medicine, University of Pittsburgh; Associate Pathologist to Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh. 263 illustrations on 200 Figures. Drawings by Margaret M. Croup and Ruth Ann Barmettler. Lea & Febiger, 600 S. Washington Square, Philadelphia 6, Pa., 1963. 303 pages, $15.00.

This book is a summation of experience gained while collecting and classifying material for a museum of congenital heart disease. The total specimens studied numbered 503. A large part of the study concerns congenital heart lesions that are lethal in early infancy.

The work is primarily a morphologic study rather than a clinical textbook of congenital heart disease. Some general physiological concepts are included in order to facilitate the reader's transition from pathological morphology to clinical application. Embryological considerations are discussed only when this information is necessary to the understanding of gross anatomy and classification.

This atlas should appeal primarily to the cardiac surgeon, the cardiologist (particularly the pediatric cardiologist) and the pathologist. It will serve as a quick reference for specific anatomic problems as they arise and in this way, the book will be helpful to the medical student working up a case of congenital heart disease.

The outline of the method for examination of congenital heart disease at autopsy is a particularly good chapter. A careful description of in situ dissection is presented. The principles of dissection presented by the author could serve as a standard for all pathologists when conducting a necropsy on a congenitally malformed heart.

An important table appears on pages 21 and 22. The data in this table were obtained by mechanical analysis of punch cards. Its purpose is to give an overall view of the lesions encountered in the observed specimens. The most striking demonstration in this table is the frequent multiplicity of lesions in single specimens.

The atlas is a valuable addition to our rapidly accumulating information on congenital heart disease and provides a readily accessible exposition of the gross morphology of congenital heart disease.

H. Brodie Stephens, M.D.

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SYNOPSIS OF EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT DISEASES —Second Edition—Robert E. Ryan, B.S., M.D., M.S. (ALR), F.A.C.S., Assistant Professor, Department of Otolaryngology, St. Louis University School of Medicine; Associate Otolaryngologist, St. John's Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.; William C. Thornell, A.B., B.M., M.D., M.S. (ALR), F.A.C.S., Assistant Professor, Department of Otolaryngology, Cincinnati College of Medicine, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio; and Hans von Leden, M.D., F.A.C.S,. F.I.C.S., Associate Professor of Surgery—Head and Neck, University of California School of Medicine, Los Angeles, Calif.; Attending Surgeon, University of California Hospital, Los Angeles, Calif. The C. V. Mosby Company, 3207 Washington Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo. 63103; 1963. 425 pages, $7.50.

The second edition of this synopsis contemporizes an extremely valuable teaching aid. The authors are outstanding young otolaryngologists who are active in teaching and in research in three of our leading medical schools. While this little book is in no way intended to supplant detailed texts in otolaryngology, it is a remarkably handy and comprehensive guide for medical students, interns, residents, and physicians practicing in other fields. As such, it is worthy of an unqualified recommendation.

Charles P. Lebo, M.D.

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AN ATLAS OF HEMODYNAMICS OF THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM—Howard L. Moskovitz, M.D., Asst. Attending Physician and Senior Member of Cardiac Catheterization Team, and Ephraim Donoso, M.D., Asst. Attending Physician in Cardiology, Mount Sinai Hospital, New York; Ira J. Gelb, M.D., Research Asst. in Cardiology, Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, and Assoc. Attending Physician New Rochelle Hospital; and Robert J. Wilder, M.D., Asst. Director, Dept. of Surgery, Baltimore City Hospitals and Asst. Prof. of Surgery, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore. Grune & Stratton, Inc., 381 Park Avenue South, New York 16, N. Y., 1963. 277 pages, $2.75.

This monograph contains 125 full-page figures and an approximately equal space devoted to text. The authors state in the introduction that their objective is to "find a middle ground between the lengthy exposition of the classical textbook of cardiology and the traditional atlas . . ." The material is divided into sections: normal heart; acquired cardiac lesions (in which pulmonic valve lesions are included); congenital heart lesions; cardiac arrhythmias; fourth heart sound; mechanisms of production of flow murmurs; and hypothermia. It can be seen from this division that the organization of the work is rather sketchy. Each subject is illustrated by one or more figures which contain pressure tracings (with equisensitive technic, taken from various areas), phonocardiograms and angiocardiograms with lengthy comments on hemodynamic and clinical implications related to the illustration. The majority of tracings and angiograms were obtained from dogs with simu-